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all its members, their persons, their property of all kinds, from all superiority, jurisdiction and correction of all ordinary authorities. This bull prohibited, moreover, all archbishops and bishops, &c. and all other powers, both ecclesiastical and secular, to hinder, to trouble or molest, the companions of Ignatius, their houses, their churches or colleges, when they shall think fit to form an establishment.

With such arms they might conquer every thing in countries where the people made profession of a blind submission to all the decrees of the popes. Nevertheless, Villeneuve, who was then rector at Alcala, with this bull received orders from his general not to make use of it but with prudence. The rector employed all sorts of means to soften the archbishop, who would listen to nothing but submission of the Jesuits, like all others, to his orders, which they obstinately refused. They were also in troubles at Saragossa, where an insurrection of the people compelled them to fly ; but they soon found means to return. From their beginning they possessed, in a supreme degree, that profound and refined policy, which they have always employed to overcome all obstacles.

INQUISITOR.

INTELLIGENCE AND REMARKS.

The Western Gazetteer.—A book has been lately published at Auburn, N. Y. entitled, ‘The Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant’s Directory ; containing a geographical description of the western states and territories, namely, the *states* of Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi ; and the *territories* of Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Michigan, and North Western, with an appendix, by Samuel R. Brown.’ We have looked over this book with a good deal of interest. The work embraces an immense extent of territory, which, although much of it is imperfectly known, has already assumed a commanding importance in relation to our national interests, and exhibits an increase of population hitherto unexampled probably at any period of the world. No country seems to promise so much from its great variety of soil and climate, its local advantages and internal resources. It comprises a tract, as the author says, of almost

one thousand millions of acres—watered by several hundred rivers—and containing an extent of upwards of *fifty thousand* miles of internal ship and boat navigation. It has *two thousand* miles of lake, *one thousand* of gulf, and *one hundred thousand* of river coast. In short, the whole country is one continued network of rivers, intersecting it in every direction.

The author seems to have been pretty well qualified for the work he has undertaken. He professes to have been long acquainted with these regions, to have traversed them in various parts and at different times, and to describe either from personal observation or creditable authorities. We could have wished to see a little more science, and to be made acquainted with some of the varied aspects under which the different kingdoms of nature appear in these unexplored regions. This is a field ample and rich, we are convinced, for the naturalist and the man of science. We could have ranged with delight through the forests, and even submitted to the fatigue of clambering mountains, for the sake of gaining some accurate knowledge of the botany, mineralogy, and geology of this country. We are occasionally led, to be sure, into a cave, but it is rather to grope in darkness, and wonder at the strangeness of every thing around us, than for the purpose of any geological or practical observations. But the author seems to have intended only a topographical description, and we are not disposed to be discontented with what he has given us, because we should have been gratified with more. The design is a good one even on this narrow basis. The practice, which has been adopted in a few of the states, of making gazetteers and giving geographical descriptions of small sections of the country, affords the only means of collecting a just account of the whole. We wish only, that it may be made more a matter of public consideration, and that the governments of the several states would think it of sufficient importance to claim a little of their attention and aid. The task would not be likely then to fall into the hands of individuals, either unqualified, or without sufficient means to perform it. Such a task, to be properly executed, should receive the divided labours of many. Geography, statistics and science should form separate departments, and be managed by persons respectively adapted to each.

A fault in the work before us, and a serious one, is, that it is not accompanied with a map. Geographical descriptions of places, without some clue to let us know where such places are, other than the mere descriptions themselves, are totally unintelligible and uninteresting. The force of this remark is felt the more strongly in the present case, as many of the places mentioned have never found their way into any map, and not a few of them have never been heard of beyond the narrow limits

of the territory or state in which they are situated ; such is the rapidity with which they have grown into notice. And here, in connexion with what has been said above, we may take occasion to say a word on the importance of having accurate maps taken of each state, and if possible, of small sections of each state, from authorized surveys. Few of our old surveys are sufficiently accurate for the purpose. Several states have already gone through the undertaking and published maps not less distinguished by their accuracy, than the elegance of their execution. The best specimens we have seen are a map of New York, by Simeon De Witt, Esq ; a large and elegant one of Virginia, by the late bishop Madison ; a beautiful map of Connecticut, published from authorized surveys ; and a large map of New Hampshire, which perhaps is superiour in beauty and accuracy to any other published in this country. It was the labour of eight or ten years, and was drawn by the late Phinehas Merrill, Esq. mostly from his own surveys, under the direction of Phillip Carrigain, Esq. who was employed by the legislature of the state. Mr. Merrill was a very accurate surveyor, and the territory embracing the White Hills and the vicinity, as well as many other parts of the state, is drawn on the map from his own surveys. Before his death, he had nearly prepared for the press a practical treatise on surveying, which, had he lived to finish and publish it, would have been a valuable acquisition to the art. Price & Strother's map of North Carolina is well executed. It was made from actual survey, and is said to be very correct. We understand that Mr. Mellish has contracted with the legislature of Pennsylvania to construct a large map of that state, and that he intends also to publish a map of each county on a large scale. Howell's map of Pennsylvania is a good one, but imperfect in many parts, which were not settled at the time it was made.

Indian Antiquities.—The following account, which we take from the *Western Gazetteer*, adds something to our former knowledge of those hitherto inexplicable wonders, that are found in such abundance in our western country. We have not room to examine any of the speculations, which have entered the heads of our philosophers and antiquarians on the subject ; and if we had, we should hardly expect, where all is conjecture and uncertainty, to afford much amusement or profit to our readers. There is something, however, extremely curious in the inquiry itself ; although we cannot hope, that any very important or certain results can be drawn from the few facts, which have as yet been given to the world. We can safely infer from them nothing more, than that this immense tract

of country, which has every mark of having been for centuries past a desolate wilderness, has been thickly inhabited at some former period by a warlike people, who had made much greater advances in the arts of civilized life, than any of the aboriginal inhabitants of North American, who have been known since its discovery by Europeans. The mounds described below are situated in the town of Harrison, Indiana Territory.

‘ We examined from fifteen to twenty. In some, whose heights was from ten to fifteen feet, we could not find more than four or five skeletons. In one, not the least appearance of a human bone was to be found. Others were so full of bones, as to warrant the belief, that they originally contained at least one hundred dead bodies; children of different ages, and the full grown, appeared to have been piled together promiscuously. We found several skull, leg and thigh bones, which plainly indicated that their possessors were men of gigantic stature. The skull of one skeleton was one fourth of an inch thick; and the teeth remarkably even, sound and handsome, all firmly planted. The fore teeth were very deep, and not so wide as those of the generality of white people. Indeed, there seemed a great degree of regularity in the form of the teeth, in all the mounds. In the progress of our researches, we obtained ample testimony, that these masses of the earth were formed by a *savage people*. Yet, doubtless possessing a greater degree of civilization than the present race of Indians. We discovered a piece of glass weighing five ounces, resembling the bottom of a tumbler, but concave; several *stone axes*, with grooves near their heads to receive a withe, which unquestionably served as a helve; arrows formed from flint, almost exactly similar to those in use among the present Indians; several pieces of earthen ware; some appeared to be parts of vessels holding six or eight gallons; others were obviously fragments of jugs, jars, and cups; some were plain, while others were curiously ornamented with figures of birds and beasts, drawn while the clay or material of which they were made was soft, and before the process of glazing was performed. The small vessels were made of pounded or pulverized muscle shells, mixed with an earthen or flinty substance, and the large ones of clay and sand. There was no appearance of *iron*; one of the skulls was found pierced by an arrow, which was still sticking in it, driven about half way through before its force was spent. It was about six inches long. The subjects of this mound were doubtless killed in battle, and hastily buried. In digging to the bottom of them we invariably came to a stratum of ashes, from six inches to two feet thick, which rests on the original earth. These ashes contain coals, fragments of brands, and pieces of *calcined bones*. From the quantity of ashes and bones, and the

appearance of the earth underneath, it is evident that large fires must have been kept burning for several days previous to commencing the mound.

‘Almost every building lot in Harrison village contains a small mound; and some as many as three. On the neighbouring hills, northeast of the town, is a number of the remains of stone houses. They were covered with soil, brush, and full grown trees. We cleared away the earth, roots and rubbish from one of them, and found it to have been anciently occupied as a dwelling. It was about twelve feet square; the walls had fallen nearly to the foundation. They appeared to have been built of rough stones, like our stone walls. Not the least trace of any iron tools have been employed to smooth the face of them, could be perceived. At one end of the building, we came to a regular hearth, containing ashes and coals; before which we found the bones of eight persons of different ages, from a small child to the heads of the family. The positions of their skeletons clearly indicated, that their deaths were sudden and simultaneous. They were probably asleep, with their feet towards the fire, when destroyed by an enemy, an earthquake, or pestilence.’

The late Bishop Watson.—This learned divine was born in August, 1737. His father was a clergyman and master of the free grammar school at Haversham, in Westmorland, and by him his education was wholly superintended till he entered the University at Cambridge. Here he early distinguished himself as a scholar, and at the age of twenty-seven became a candidate for the professorship of Chemistry. The following anecdote is related by Dr. Thomson. ‘I have been told,’ says he, ‘that the late Dr. Paley, who afterwards distinguished himself so much by his writings in the department of moral philosophy and theology, was a candidate for the same chair. Neither of these eminent men had paid any previous attention to the study of chemistry. Dr. Paley boasted at the time, that he was better acquainted with the subject, than Dr. Watson, for he could perform one chemical process at least, since he knew how to make *red ink*, while his antagonist, he believed, did not know so much. Dr. Watson, however, carried his election, and began the study of practical chemistry with so much assiduity, that he very materially injured his health. I have been frequently amused with the history of his first chemical campaign. He could not succeed in his earliest attempts at experimenting. His retorts broke, his liquids were spilled, and his

cloths spoiled. But by perseverance he at last got the better of his awkwardness, and acquired the art of experimenting with ease and elegance.'

He was successively made one of the head tutors of Trinity College—Regius Professor of Divinity, with the Rectory of Somersham annexed—presented to a prebend in the church of Ely, and afterwards made archdeacon of that diocess. He had been tutor to the Duke of Rutland, who presented to him the valuable Rectory of Knapton, and soon after procured for him by his influence the Bishoprick of Landaff. This Bishoprick is the poorest in the gift of the crown, and in consequence of the smallness of its revenues he was allowed to retain his Professorship of Divinity, the two Rectories, and his Archdeaconry.

Dr. Thomson, from whose biographical notice of him we take these facts, tells us, that his political opinions were the cause of his never afterwards being advanced to a higher station in the church. He early became a strenuous oppositionist, and during the American war was hostile to the ministerial party then in power, and argued the cause of the Americans with zeal and ability. In short, his political sentiments, during almost the whole of his life, were at variance with those who had the disposal of the church preferments.—He was distinguished as a theological, political, and scientific writer. His best theological writings are his *Apology for Christianity*, in answer to the celebrated chapter of Gibbon on the Causes of the Growth of Christianity; and his *Apology for the Bible*, in answer to Paine's *Age of Reason*. This book of Paine's was calculated to make a strong impression on the minds of the common people; it was for this class, therefore, that an answer was to be written. In this view Dr. Watson's answer may be considered a masterpiece, both as it regards the skill with which he exposed the weakness and absurdity of his antagonist's arguments, and the ability he displayed in counteracting the baneful effects of the principles by which the phrenzied revolutionists of the day were actuated, and which they were making every effort to disseminate.—He also published a collection of *Theological Tracts*, selected from various authors, in six octavo volumes. This selection is made with great judgment, and is exceedingly valuable to every theological student. It comprises in itself a sort of theological library. Besides these works on theology, Dr. Watson published a large number of sermons—His political publications also were numerous. He was a warm and active advocate for the abolition of the slave trade. He made strenuous exertions to procure a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.—He published a letter on the church revenues, in which he recommended, that the bishopricks should all be rendered equal in value, and the smaller livings so far increased, by a proportional deduc-

tion in the rich endowments, as to make them a competency. He proposed a curious scheme, also, for the abolition of the national debt, which was, that every person should give up for this purpose a certain portion of his property. These schemes, as his biographer observes, 'indicated less refined notions respecting political economy than might have been expected from a writer possessing so much general knowledge on so many subjects, and so conversant with the best writers of his time.' But no where does Dr. Watson appear in a more favourable light, than in his chemical writings. He was made a member of the Royal Society, and wrote five papers for the Transactions, principally on chemical subjects. He published Chemical Essays in five volumes, which were at the time of their publication highly popular, and contributed very materially to produce that taste for chemical science, which afterwards increased so rapidly. Good judges do not hesitate to call this the most elegant work, which has ever appeared on chemistry. No attempt has probably ever succeeded so well to combine the beauties and elegances of composition with the accuracy and detail of science. Although the science has since undergone two complete revolutions, and received immense improvements, yet many parts of these essays may at this time be read with delight and profit. It is perhaps to be regretted, that he did not devote himself more exclusively to these subjects, to the investigation and improvement of which his mind seemed peculiarly adapted.

Sansom's Sketches of Lower Canada.—Joseph Sansom, Esq. member of the American Philosophical Society, author of letters from Europe, &c. has, during the last summer, made a trip to Quebec, an account of which has been published in a moderately sized volume at New York, by Kirk & Mercein. We should be sorry to be thought among those, who countenance the growing fashion of making short tours and returning home and writing long books, filled with minute descriptions of the national character, the political, civil, and literary institutions, and the peculiar manners and customs of a people, of whom the writer knows nothing, except what he has learned at country inns and city hotels; and giving elaborate accounts of the climate, soil, agriculture, and aspect of a country, which he has scarcely seen, except by an occasional peep through the window of a stage coach. Yet we must allow, that we did not think the evening unprofitably spent, which we devoted to the Sketches of Canada. There is a sort of liveliness in the style and descriptions, which leads us along without much effort, and if we can pass over the author's reflections, when he finds himself in a Catholick church, or when he falls on the subject of the political relations between England

and the United States, we must be a little fastidious not to be pleased, and a good deal knowing not to be somewhat instructed with what remains. He confines himself principally to Montreal and Quebec, and gives a lively picture of the objects, which he deemed most worthy of notice in these cities. He disagrees with Heriot respecting the height of the celebrated and beautiful falls of Montmorency. Heriot makes it *two hundred and forty six feet*; but Mr. Sansom says it is at least one hundred feet less.

We cannot help pitying the traveller's ill luck at not seeing but one handsome woman in Canada, and she a White Nun, 'tall and without colour.' We presume, however, there were others, although not fortunate enough to come within the author's observation. He is displeased, and we think very justly, with surveyor general Bouchette's book on Canada. As a topographical work, which seems to be its chief design, it may perhaps be depended on, and its maps and views are executed with great elegance; but in other respects it gives a very partial account of Canada, and raises it to an importance in the British empire far above that, which it actually holds. He makes the total population of Canada three hundred and fifty thousand, of whom two hundred and seventy five thousand are native Canadians; and this, our traveller believes to be double the real number. The historical sketches, which the author has made from La Hontan and Charlevoix, form a valuable addition to his work. We hope few travellers, after a tour of four weeks, will think it incumbent on them to write a book when they return; and if they do, we can only wish they may succeed no worse than Mr. Sansom.

Linnæan Society of New England.—This active society, whose unostentatious labours deserve to be more generally known, at a meeting in August last, appointed the Hon. Judge Davis, Dr. Bigelow, and F. C. Gray, Esq. a committee to collect evidence, with regard to the existence and appearance of the *sea serpent*, said to have been seen near Gloucester. The report of this committee has been recently laid before the society, who have given it to the publick. The first part contains the declarations and depositions of several respectable men with regard to the appearance of this, and similar animals. The depositions generally, agree with the popular reports inserted in the newspapers in describing its serpentine form, apparent protuberances, immense size, and rapid motion. But the statements, that two or more of these animals were seen, one a male and the other a female, the former having three white rings round his neck and attended by two sharks and other such interesting assertions, derive no corrobora-

ration from these depositions. The deponents differ much in estimating its size; but when it is considered that different individuals may have seen different parts of the animal, some estimating the circumference of the neck and some that of the body, and also that the size of a distant object cannot be very exactly determined by a view merely, especially if the distance is not well known; these differences cease to be objections to the credibility of the witnesses. To one of them the animal seemed to move by horizontal sinuosities, to the others, by vertical; but it is not improbable that it is capable of both these motions. There is some doubt whether it was smooth or rough, but this might arise from its being seen in different lights or from different points of view.

Some weeks after these depositions were in the hands of the committee, a serpent about three feet long was killed on Cape Ann not far from the sea, and was thought by those who had seen the great serpent, to bear so strong a resemblance to that animal, as to excite a conjecture that it was its progeny. Under this idea, it was brought to Boston by captain Beach, and submitted to the examination of the committee, who found it to be a non-descript, and on account of its external appearance and internal structure, accompanied by two drawings, forms the second part of their report. It has received from them the name of *Scoliophis Atlanticus*. The report of the committee is concluded by a few remarks on the grounds of the conjecture that the *Scoliophis* is the progeny of the great serpent.

Memoirs of General Wayne.—Thomas R. Peters of Philadelphia, Counsellor at Law, is preparing for publication a Biographical Memoir of the late Major General Anthony Wayne.

This work will be compiled from an extensive collection of original and hitherto unpublished documents, committed for the purpose to Mr. Peters, by Isaac Wayne, Esq. the son of the late general, consisting of an original correspondence with the most eminent and conspicuous characters of the revolutionary war, and of other valuable papers relating to that interesting period of American history.

Mr. Peters solicits the communication of materials subservient to the design now announced, from those who regard it as a duty to rescue from oblivion, and record in a permanent form, every memorial of those illustrious men, to whom we are indebted for our independence.

Mineralogy of Boston and its vicinity.—We understand that a work on the Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its vicinity, is

preparing for the press, by J. F. Dana, M. D. and S. L. Dana, A. M. It is intended to be to the mineralogical, what the *Florula Bostoniensis* is to the Botanical student. The character, locality, uses, geological situation, the results of the chemical analysis of the most remarkable specimens, together with the synonyms of approved authors will be given. The geological part will be accompanied with a map, exhibiting the structure of the country around Boston, the islands in the harbour, &c. The whole will probably comprise 150 or 200 pages, octavo.

Lady Morgan's France.—The title of this book was probably suggested by that of Madam de Stael on Germany. Its subjects are the French character, and state of society—literature, manners, morals, and the arts in France, all of which seem to have made a very favourable impression on the mind of lady Morgan. She seems to have exalted notions of the character of Buonaparte, and is not sparing of anecdotes illustrative of what she esteems his nobler qualities. Her political prejudices are strong and undisguised, but her means of obtaining information were ample, and she has certainly made a very entertaining book. With the chapter on literature and literary characters, we have been particularly pleased. It contains a good deal of information, respecting the present literary state of France, which we believe can be found nowhere else. The style, perhaps, is occasionally disfigured by too much false glare, and a profusion of sparkling fineries; yet there are many pleasant descriptions, and some good writing.

Werner and Ebeling.—In the death of these celebrated men, Germany has lost, during the present year, two of her brightest luminaries. They both died on the same day, 30th of June,—the former at Dresden, aged 67; the latter at Hamburgh, aged 76.—Werner has long been distinguished as the head of the Neptunian system of Geology, and of the German school of Mineralogy. He very early showed a strong predilection for the studies, in which he afterwards became so distinguished. He was educated at the University in Leipzig; and immediately after his education was finished, he fixed himself at Freyberg, as the best place in Germany for pursuing his favourite studies. It is surrounded by a vast number of mines, and a little before he took up his residence there, an Academy had been founded for instruction in the art of mining. Not long after, he delivered a course of lectures in the Academy on geology, which, together with other courses on mineralogy, he continued till his death. To him geology owes its ex-

istence as a science ; and from the lectures which he delivered, his pupils have made his system known to the world. No account of it was ever published by himself. His science has been of great practical use in the mining operations of his country. Werner himself published very little. His great fame is to be principally attributed to the writings of his pupils. The gentleman, from whose account we make this abstract, and who was acquainted with Werner, says, ‘ many of the best works in Geology and Mineralogy, which have appeared during the last thirty years, not only in Germany, but in other parts of Europe, (for he had pupils from every quarter,) are compilations from notes taken at his lectures.’ Nor did his favourite studies engross all his attention. He was particularly distinguished for his knowledge of languages, ancient and modern—of history and politicks. ‘ In his private character Werner was uncommonly amiable—he had a heart, which loved every thing human, and which every thing human loved. This showed itself in all his manners. I never saw a stranger, who took me so completely captive by the first reception as he did ; he had a politeness of the heart, if one may so speak ; his civility did not appear so much an accomplishment, as a virtue ; he did not treat you well, because it would be rude to treat you ill, but because he loved to make you happy.’

Of Ebeling we regret, that we have it in our power to say but little. We have not been successful in our attempts to obtain much further information of him, than the very imperfect notices, which have already appeared in some of our papers ; and it is a problem we shall not attempt to solve, that a man in the first rank of literary eminence in Europe, and who, as a gentleman of the highest respectability writes from Hamburgh, ‘ has passed his life for the last fifty years in labouring for America,’ should be so little known in this country. His geography of America is said to be the best that has ever been published. It has already gone through two editions in Germany, and there are probably few ways in which an individual, qualified for the task, can be doing greater service to his country, than in translating and preparing it for the American press. Ebeling’s collection of books and materials relative to the antiquities, history, geography and statisticks of America is said to be the most complete, beyond all doubt, that can be found in either continent. It is a treasure of inestimable value to this country, and one which every friend of its honour or its literature, must greatly lament, that it should not possess. Literary institutions, societies, wealthy individuals, should be eager to grasp a prize so rich and so rare. Nor should our national government be the last to feel the importance of such an acquisition. But our hopes are far from being sanguine,—the king of Prussia we understand has long had his eye on it, and we

have too many reasons to fear, that it will be made to adorn the royal library at Berlin, rather than any of our college halls, or the capitol at Washington. A gentleman, who visited Ebeling but a month before he died, speaking generally of his character, says, 'I find him one of the most esteemed and respected of the German literati—formerly chosen professor of Göttingen, and spoken of with the greatest veneration by the first men there. He was the bosom friend of Klopstock, and is intrusted with his papers.' He was at this time beginning a journal for American history, geography, and statisticks. An article in a Hamburgh paper, written by an associate professor, Grohmann, represents him as a man of great moral worth, ardent in his friendships, diffuse in his benevolence, and eminent in his christian faith and virtues. We hope hereafter to give a more just account of the life and works of a man, who has been so celebrated in his own country, and who has discovered so much enthusiasm in the interests of ours.

The new earth, Thorina.—BERZELIUS, the great chemist of Sweden, has lately discovered a *new earth*. While analysing the deuto-fluate of cerium, and the double fluuate of cerium and yttria, he found in them a new earth, which he had before extracted from the gadolonite of Korarvet, but in too small quantities to determine at that time with precision what it was. He found it in greater abundance among the minerals of Fimbo, and ascertained many of its properties. When separated by the filter it has the appearance of a gelatinous, semitransparent mass. When dried it becomes white, absorbs carbonick acid, and dissolves with effervescence in acids. It was called *Thorina*, from Thor, an ancient Scandinavian deity. Berzelius has not as yet been able to obtain it, except in small quantities, and does not suppose, from what he has examined, that he has discovered all its properties.

Cleveland's Mineralogy.—We are happy to learn, that this excellent work, which is an honour to our country, and an acquisition to the scientific world, has been announced for republication in England. We have also seen a letter from a gentleman in Germany, stating the pleasure it gave him to see this book carried every morning into the celebrated Hausman's lecture room at Göttingen, and used as a book of reference and authority.

Professor Bigelow's Medical Botany.—The first Part of the American Medical Botany, noticed in our last, has just issued from the University press. We think it cannot fail to answer fully the very high expectations of the publick, as well in respect to the science and extent of research, as the accuracy and industry, which the author has brought to the work. The typographical

execution is elegant, and the drawings are finished in a style of correctness and beauty, which we have seldom seen equalled.

We have not seen Dr. Barton's work on the same subject.

Maclure's Geology of the United States.—The principal part of the two first chapters of this work, was published in the sixth volume of the Transactions of the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. It was afterwards translated into French, and published in the Journal de Physique, for February 1812, accompanied by a geological map. These chapters have been enlarged, and two others added, and the whole work, as now published, was read as a memoir before the American Philosophical Society, and inserted in the first volume of their Transactions, new series.

The first chapter contains general remarks on the method of pursuing geological researches, with a few observations on the different chains of European mountains, compared with those of the United States. The second,—Observations on the geology of the United States, &c. The third,—Hints on the decomposition of rocks, with an inquiry into the probable effects they may produce on the nature and fertility of soils. The fourth,—The probable effects, which the decomposition of the various clusters of rocks may have on the nature and fertility of the soils of the different states. This work is the production of a man deservedly distinguished in America and in Europe, for his scientific attainments, and contains numerous facts and valuable speculations on subjects of great national interest.

University Intelligence.—On the 5th of November the Honourable ASAHEL STEARNS was inaugurated University Professor of Law, in Harvard University; and LEVI FRISBIE, A. M. former professor of Latin, was inaugurated Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity. The ceremonies were commenced by a prayer from the Rev. PRESIDENT KIRKLAND, followed by the customary addresses on these occasions.

The address of the professor of Law contained a brief sketch of the character of the Grecian, and of the ancient Roman jurisprudence, of the civil and of the feudal law, and of the formation of the present system of English law. It was distinguished by its historical research and learning, delivered in a plain, pure, and correct style.

The address of the professor of Moral and Political Philosophy was intended to be upon the necessity, the objects, and the influence of the science of morals. We regret that he was prevented by indisposition from delivering the second part of his discourse. Yet notwithstanding this, we believe that few publick performances have ever been heard by any audience with greater

interest and delight. The last head, under which a discussion was very happily introduced of the moral influence of some of the most distinguished writers of the present day, excited particular attention. The whole performance was characterised by the good sense and importance of its thoughts, by its religious purity and strength of moral sentiment, by the justness of its criticisms, by its richness of language, and glow of imagery, and by that tone of deepfelt sincerity, uttering *veræ voces ab pectore imo*, which gives their highest value and charm, to the writings equally of the philosopher and the orator. If we may be allowed to borrow a style of imagery from one portion of the discourse itself, we should say that it afforded us a similar feeling of pleasure to that which we enjoy in one of our fine, clear days of autumnal sunshine, when the earth is loaded with fruits, and throwing forth, at the same time, all its variety of later flowers, and when our woods have begun to assume the rich colours of the season; when all around us is full of warmth, and plenty, and beauty; yet all is shaded, and softened, and rendered more interesting by those serious reflections which attend the decline of the year.

We trust that both discourses will be printed, and that we shall hereafter have the pleasure of expressing our opinions more particularly.

In our number for July we published the statutes of the professorship of law. We regret that we have not room to insert the statutes of the Alford professorship. They shall appear in our next number.

At the annual commencement this year, sixty seven young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor, and forty four of Master of Arts in regular course; three received the degree of Bachelor, and six the degree of Master, out of course; eight received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in course. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on his Excellency JOHN BROOKS, and on the Honourable JEREMIAH MASON;—the degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the Rev. DANIEL CHAPLIN and the Rev NATHANIEL THAYER; the honorary degree of M. D. on Francis Vergnies.

The officers of the University are, at present, twenty Professors, two Tutors, Librarian and Assistant Librarian, Registrar, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, Regent, five Proctors, Private Instructor in Mathematics, and Instructor in the French and Spanish Languages.

There are more than forty resident graduates, thirty of whom are engaged in the study of Divinity. The law school is established according to the statutes and regulations, published in our number for July. It has commenced with a respectable number of students, and under as favourable auspices as could be expected.

Terms of admission to the freshman class in the year 1818, are the same as those of last year, excepting a variation in respect to the

mathematicks, as follows.—‘ In 1818, instead of the whole of arithmetick, candidates for the freshman class will be examined in the fundamental rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, the extraction of the roots, the doctrine of proportion, simple and compound, with its usual applications to mercantile questions, and algebra to the end of single equations. By ‘applications’ is understood, fellowship, tare and tret, loss and gain, commission, brokerage, alligation medial and alternate.—The rules in Webber’s system which are excepted, are circulating decimals, arithmetical and geometrical progression, interest, equation of payments, annuities, position, single and double, permutation, combination and composition of quantities, and logarithms ; these rules being embodied in the algebra, which will be taught in the University.

GEORGE TICKNOR, Esq. who, with Professor EVERETT, is now absent in Europe, has been appointed by the corporation Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literature, and Professor of Belles Lettres. =

Reading Room of Harvard University.—Those gentlemen who have sent newspapers and other periodical publications to the Reading Room of Harvard University, are requested to accept the thanks of the proprietors. The publications received will, at the end of each year, be bound and deposited in the library. Any gentlemen who are editors of such works will confer a favour upon the University, and will serve the interests of literature, by sending them as donations. It will be always desirable to obtain complete files at least for the current year.

It is possible that there may be some valuable publications in the more distant parts of our country, with which we are not acquainted. If this notice should be seen by their editors, we beg them to believe, that such publications would be considered as particularly valuable. Packages too bulky to be forwarded by the mail, may be sent by any other conveyance to Cummings and Hilliard’s Bookstore, No. 1, Cornhill, Boston, directed to Andrews Norton, Librarian of Harvard University. =

Conflagration of Havre de Grace.—The readers of the North American Review will recollect, that an article under this head was published in the number for July. As doubts have been entertained by many, and pretty freely expressed by some, both in this vicinity and at the south, respecting the correctness of the statements there made, the Editor has been at the pains to procure the testimony of several gentlemen of known reputation in Maryland, who were, as well as himself, eye witnesses of the transactions which he has described. He would again state, that he was personally knowing to every thing he has related, and that his only motive for bringing the subject before the publick at this late period, was to give a true account of an affair of considerable

importance in the history of our late war, and to correct, if possible, some errors, which had already made their appearance, at least in two respectable histories of the times. He is permitted, by the politeness of the gentlemen above mentioned, to publish the following, in confirmation of what he has said.

' Havre de Grace, Sept. 13, 1817.

‘DEAR SIR.—Agreeably to your request, several of your friends here have perused the account of the conflagration of Havre de Grace in the fourteenth number of the *North American Review*. The circumstances of that event are still fresh in our recollection. The impressions produced by a scene in which we were so deeply interested, and which was the cause of serious injury to many among us, cannot be easily eradicated, and we have no hesitation in saying, that your account is calculated to give a very correct and impartial view of that transaction.

‘With respect, &c.

MARK PRINGLE,
SAMUEL HUGHES,
PACA SMITH,
WILLIAM B. STOKES.

Abstract of meteorological observations for August and September, taken at Cambridge. By Professor Farrar.

Barometer.				Thermometer.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
August	G. 30.19	30.18	30.18	75	87	76
	M. 30.959	29.924	29.93	65.11	77.27	65.07
	L. 29.73	29.69	29.68	51	57	50
September	G. 30.27	30.26	30.29	74	87	70
	M. 29.940	29.932	29.957	58.13	69.85	57.79
	L. 29.47	29.45	29.65	41	56	41

Whole quantity of rain in August 2.48 inches—in Sept. 2.72.

Abstract of meteorological observations, taken at Brunswick. By Professor Cleaveland.

August, 1817.

Mean monthly temp. from three observations each day	66.63°
do. do. do. from maxima of heat and cold	64.80
Greatest heat	90.00
Greatest cold	40.50
Mean height of the Barometer	29.904 in.
Greatest monthly range of do.	.530
Quantity of rain	2.350
Days entirely or chiefly fair	16
do. do. do. cloudy	15

Directions of the winds in proportional numbers, viz.

S. W. 24.—S. E. 5.—N. E. 5.—N. W. 4.—W. S.—S. 3.—N. 2.

Prevailing forms of the clouds, *cumulus* and *cirrocumulus*. Lightning on the 15th only, during the month.